# APPENDIX D.

*(Reference to pages 53 to 56 of the Proceedings).*

## A NOTE ON THE QUESTION OF THE LEVY OF A FEE FOR THE INOCULATION OF CATTLE AGAINST CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

In the year 1922-23, the Director of Agriculture proposed the levy of a small fee on each head of cattle inoculated with anti-rinderpest serum. As the inoculation had become popular and the demand for serum was daily on the increase, necessitating heavy additional grants from Government, Government in their Order No. L. 6148-50—A & E. 7-22-11, dated the 10th March 1923, sanctioned the levy of a fee of six annas (as recommended by the Board of Agriculture) per each head of cattle inoculated with serum. In the meanwhile, there was also an enhancement in the price of serum supplied from Muktesar. The levy was ordered with the intention that at least a small portion of the heavy expenditure on serum might be met from the realisations from fees.

Soon after, the Director of Agriculture reported that everywhere owners of cattle were refusing to have their cattle inoculated on payment and there was opposition to the measure; the levy was accordingly suspended.

Since then, the Civil Veterinary Department have been inoculating live-stock free of charges. It is seen from the large number of inoculations done by the Department from year to year, that the raiyats have realised the importance of protecting their cattle by inoculation. The expenditure on serum that Government have to bear has become enormous. The serum charges which were Rs. 30,144 in 1922-23 increased to a lakh of rupees during the last year. Since the beginning of the current year, a sum of Rs. 1,90,000 has already been sanctioned for the purchase of serum. There are a large number of outbreaks in the State, of rinderpest and other contagious diseases and heavy amounts are still to be spent, before they can be brought under control. The Department are now adopting the "Serum Simultaneous Method" of inoculation (or the simultaneous inoculation of serum and virulent blood taken from an animal on which the disease has been induced); this is expected to give permanent immunity to the inoculated cattle.

Government are taking all the measures necessary at a very heavy cost. It is impossible, however, that money can be spent on this account, to an unlimited extent. In view of all these circumstances, Government consider that it is not unreasonable to ask that

the people directly benefited by this work of cattle inoculation should bear what is, after all, a small portion of the total cost and accordingly propose to re-introduce the levy of a small fee on each head of cattle inoculated in the State.

The subject is accordingly placed before the Representative Assembly and their opinion is invited on the measure.